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GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO TEXTILE PROCESSING

PART 3

UDC 001·4 : 677·02

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO TEXTILE PROCESSING

PART 3

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO TEXTILE PROCESSING

PART 3

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 15 October 1986, after the draft finalized by the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

0.2 Some of the important terms pertaining to textile processing have already been covered in Parts 1 and 2 of this standard. This standard covers a large number of other terms commonly used in textile trade and industry. These are expected to assist in proper interpretation and avoid confusion arising from various interpretations of definitions of these terms.

0.3 While purporting to give the generally accepted meaning of a term, a definition should not be regarded as in any case taking the place of a specification.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes definitions of terms pertaining to textile processing and processed textiles.

2. DEFINITIONS

A

2.1 After-Chrome Process — A method of dyeing in which the fibre is first dyed with the dye and then worked in a separate bath containing the chromium mordant or in the same bath by adding the mordant after exhausting the dye.

2.2 After Glow — Persistence of glow in a material under specified test conditions, after the removal of an external ignition source or after the cessation (natural or induced) of flaming of the material.

2.3 After Treating — Usually a process to fix/remove/improve the colour/resin on previously treated material.

2.4 Ammonia Process — A process used for cotton for increased dye uptake, lustre and strength in which the cotton material is treated in liquid ammonia at — 33°C.

2.5 Aniline Black — A fast black colour produced by oxidation of aniline on a textile material.

2.6 Aniline Salt — Chemically known as aniline hydrochloride.

2.7 Antidiazotate — A stabilized diazonium compound which is obtained by stabilization of diazonium salt in a strong solution of sodium hydroxide (106°Tw).

B

2.8 Bagging (Finishing) — Tacking together of two selvedges of a fabric to form a tube in order to prevent the selvedges from curling during wet processing.

2.9 Beetling — A finishing process used on linen and cotton fabrics to close up the spaces between threads and improve the appearance and handle by subjecting the previously dampened cloth to a hammering by a series of wooden mallets or 'fallers' which flattens the threads, improve the lustre and eliminates any 'thready' open appearance.

2.10 Blanket Mark — A crimped, wavy, or pebbled mark embossed on a fabric by the blanket that covers the heated cylinder used in certain finishing processes.

2.11 Block Printing — The printing of fabrics by hand with carved/designed wooden blocks.

2.12 Brilliance — That attribute of a colour which measures its luminosity or the degree of its lightness or darkness.

2.13 Bronzing (Defect) — A bronze-like appearance on dyed textile materials caused by precipitation/agglomeration of the dye during the dyeing process.

C

2.14 Carrotting — The modification of the tips of fur fibre by chemical treatment to improve their felting capacity.

2.15 Caustic Soda Crepe — A puckered or crepe effect made by shrinking action of caustic soda on selected portions of cotton fabrics.

2.16 Cellulose Imago Print — A cellulosic fabric printed with a dispersion of pigment in a cellulose solution to produce a white on white, or an opaque effect on white or pastal background.

2.17 Chafe Mark — A streak or mark caused by friction in dyeing or finishing of piece goods.

2.18 Char Length — The distance from edge of the specimen exposed to the flame under specified test conditions, to the upper edge of the charred section of the specimen, expressed in metric units.

2.19 Chasing — A cloth finishing operation usually for cotton and linens done on a calender having five or more rolls. Two layers (in some cases, more) of the cloth are run through the machine at the same time and face to face which gives a characteristic threadiness with a subdued lustre and the threads are not flattened.

2.20 Chromatic Colours — Those colours which possess hue, such as red, yellow, blue, etc, as distinguished from the achromatic colours such as white, grey, slate, black.

2.21 Chromosol Process — A method of dyeing similar to metachrome process except that here mordant used is a double oxalate of chromium and sodium or potassium known as chromosol mordant.

2.22 Cloudiness

a) In a dyed fabric, a defect consisting of random faintly defined uneven dyeing.

b) In a bleached fabric, a defect consisting of opaque patches, usually visible only in transmitted light, due to residues remaining after bleaching.

2.23 Coloured Lake — An insoluble compound produced with suitable dyestuffs and metallic salts or bases by means of a precipitating agent.

2.24 Colour Discharge Printing — The production of coloured design on dyed textile fabrics by printing with a composition containing the discharging agent and other dye resistant to discharging action of the discharging agent.

2.25 Coloured Resist Printing — The production of multi-coloured design on textile fabric by dyeing, printing with a resisting agent and another dye resistant to effect of resisting agent and then developing so as to obtain coloured effect on a coloured background.

2.26 Copper Number — The mass in mg of copper reduced from the cupric to cuprous state by 100 g of cotton under specified conditions. This is used as a measure to assess the reducing power of cotton.

2.27 **Coupling** — To combine a suitable organic component, usually a phenol, with a diazonium salt in such a way as to form an azo compound.

2.28 **Crimping/Texturizing** — Processes usually applied to continuous filament yarns made from or containing thermoplastic fibres to impart high stretch character.

2.29 **Crocking** — A synonym for 'rubbing' in the sense of fastness to rubbing of dyes.

2.30 **Crofting** — The oldest process of bleaching linen by soaking in an alkaline solution and drying in presence of sun on grass until it becomes white.

2.31 **Crow's Feet (Defect)** — Cloth breaks or wrinkles of varying degrees of intensity and size, resembling bird's foot prints in shape and occurring during the wet processing of fabrics.

D

2.32 **Desizing** — A process for removing size from grey goods in preparation for bleaching, dyeing, etc, by means of an acid or enzyme or by any other means.

2.33 **Diazotization** — A chemical reaction to convert an aromatic amine into a diazonium compound.

2.34 **Doctor Streak** — A warp-way streak on a coated or printed fabric caused by the irregularity between the edge of the doctor blade and the fabric surface.

2.35 **Duplex Printing** — A method for printing the same design on face and back of cloth, done in two distinct operations.

2.36 **Duration of After Glow (After Glow Time)** — The time for which a material continues to glow, under specified test conditions, after cessation of flaming, or after removal of ignition source.

2.37 **Duration of Flame (After Flame Time)** — The length of time for which a material continues to flame, under specified test conditions, after the ignition source has been removed.

2.38 **Dyeing** — The process of colouring textile or other materials in such a way that the colour appears to be a property of the dyed material and does not give superficial effect such as that produced by painting.

E

2.39 Emulsion — A finely divided suspension of an oil in water or water in oil.

2.40 Enamelled Cloth — A heavy cotton cloth, such as drill or warp satin, treated with oil, pyroxylin, etc, and given a glazed finish to resemble patent leather.

2.41 Etching — A process for producing design on metallic roller used in a printing machine by chemical dissolution of the metallic surface.

2.42 Extent of After Glow — The area of specimen in which the after glow spreads beyond the area damaged by flaming.

F

2.43 Fast Base — An aromatic amine which on diazotization will combine with naphthol to form an azoic pigment.

2.44 Fast Colour Salt — A stabilized diazo compound, active or passive, stabilized as sulphate or chloride or aromatic sulphonate or as complex salt of diazo compound used as a component of the rapid fast or rapidazol or rapidogen dye and applied by dissolving in cold water and subsequently coupled with the azoic coupling component (naphthol).

2.45 First Printed Resist — A process where the resisting agent is printed on the fabric which is then dried and padded with the dye solution followed by drying and developing.

2.46 Fixing Agent — Any chemical used in dyeing, printing or finishing which combines with a soluble compound to form an insoluble compound upon the fibre.

2.47 Flame — As related to textile flammability, a hot, luminous zone of gas or matter in gaseous suspension, or both, that is undergoing combustion, which is relatively constant in size and shape and which produces a relatively low heat flux.

2.48 Flame-Proof Fabric — A fabric which does not propagate flame, that is any flame goes out quickly when the igniting flame is withdrawn.

2.49 Flame Resistance — The property of a material whereby flaming combustion is prevented, terminated or inhibited following application of a flaming or non-flaming source of ignition, with or without subsequent removal of the ignition source. The degree of flame resistance exhibited by a specific material during testing may vary with different test conditions.

2.50 Flame-Resistant — The material having flame resistance.

NOTE — ' Flame resistant ' is a mandatory description for a product that meets established conformance standard when the product is tested by a specific method. Where no conformance standard exists, it is a relative term and is used to compare one material with another.

2.51 Flame-Retardant — A chemical used to impart flame resistance.

2.52 Flame-Retardant Finish — A process for incorporating or adding flame retardant(s) to a material or product.

2.53 Flammability — The characteristics of a material which pertain to its relative ease of ignition and relativeability to sustain comburtion.

G

2.54 Greasy Milling (Wool) — The process of milling the cloth before it is scoured.

2.55 Gypsum — Hydrous sulphate of calcium which is used for weighting and dressing of cotton goods.

H

2.56 Hard Finish — A finish usually for woollen and worsted fabrics without a nap of any kind.

2.57 Holland Finish — A glazed or unglazed finish applied to certain cotton fabrics by applying an oil and filling material followed by a thorough calendering to make them more or less opaque.

2.58 Hydro-Extraction — An operation for squeezing out excess liquid, generally water, from a textile material. It neither brings about any change in the basic character of the textile material nor involves any chemical treatment.

I

2.59 Ice Colours — A term applied to azoic dyes because the diazotized base solution has to be kept at low temperature by adding ice to prevent its premature decomposition.

2.60 Indigo Dye — A dye capable of giving rich permanent blue colour after oxidation in air of the yellow juice applied on textile material and obtained from *indigoferae* plant leaves.

2.61 Indigosol Dye — *See* **2.105.**

2.62 Ingrain Colours — Dyes which are developed *in situ* on the fibre.

K

2.63 KD Finish — Treatments given to woollen fabrics to improve handle, appearance and shrinkage resistance by passing through heated perforated cylinders.

2.64 Knit-Deknit Finish — A finish used for thermoplastic fibres for introducing a very high degree of curliness or crimp which gives extremely high stretch and bulk and hence adds greatly to the appeal of fabric, by first knitting the filament yarns into a tubular fabric and then setting permanently by steaming at 25 psi pressure.

L

2.65 Lacquer Finish — An extremely smooth, highly glazed finish forming a thin film on the surface of the fabric produced by means of nitrate cellulose derivatives, synthetic resins, etc.

2.66 Lacquer Printing — *See* **2.86.**

2.67 Levelling Acid Dyes — Acid dyes having good levelling properties.

2.68 London Finish — A finishing process applied to fabrics in which the fabric is thoroughly moistened and then allowed to dry naturally in the absence of tension, steamed and pressed.

M

2.69 Madder Bleach — A very thorough bleach given to cotton goods by several long alkali boils and bleaching with bleaching powder to give full white and is generally used for goods to be printed.

2.70 Mangling — The process of extracting liquid by passing the wet textile material in rope form or open width form through one or more nips of the mangle.

2.71 Market Bleach — The bleach given to cotton fabrics that are sold in this state and not later dyed or printed.

2.72 Metachrome or Chromate Process — A method of dyeing in which the dye and the mordant (in the form of chromate which does not form lake with the dye and which is gradually converted into dichromate) are applied to the fibre from the same bath when present simultaneously.

2.73 Metal Complex Dye — A water soluble pre-metallized dye in which one metal atom (either chromium or cobalt) is complexed with dyestuff molecule(s) which is applied from neutral or acidic dye bath and has very good all round properties.

2.74 Mineral Dyes — A class of dyes consisting of mineral pigments precipitated more or less mechanically in the fibre.

2.75 Mineral Khaki — A mixture of hydrated ferric hydroxide and chromium hydroxide giving khaki colour by padding the cotton fabric in solution containing ferrous sulphate and chrome alum and then treating with alkali to form metal hydroxides.

2.76 Moire Effect — A defect in dyeing arising from non-uniform dyeing and difference in reflection of different parts of the fabric which gives it a rippled appearance.

2.77 Moire Finish — A finish to produce wavy effect by passing two superimposed layers of cloth through a calender under heat and heavy pressure.

O

2.78 Oligomer — A simple polymer having small number of monomeric units combined, the number of monomeric units of which it is composed, may be known.

2.79 Organdie Finishing — A finishing treatment given to cotton fabrics comprising a short contact of fabric with sulphuric acid of high concentration, to produce a stiff and transparent effect.

2.80 Overprinted Resist — The treatment in which the fabric is impregnated with the dye solution, dried and printed with the resisting agent followed by development.

2.81 Oxidation Colour — Colour obtained by oxidation of aromatic amines (used as their salts with inorganic acids like hydrochloric acid to make them soluble in water) in the fibre substance in an acidic medium, for example, aniline black, diphenyl black, solaniline black, paramine brown and fuscamine brown, etc.

P

2.82 Palmering — A finishing process done on Palmer Calender to impart a soft mellow handle to fabrics.

2.83 Paper Finish — Treatment given to woollen/worsted fabrics by pressing between layers of papers under pressure to improve handle, appearance and lustre of the fabrics.

2.84 Persian Print — A low grade, plain woven cotton fabric printed in large patterns and brilliant colours.

2.85 Photoengraving — A method used for preparing designs for textile printing by photographic techniques.

2.86 Pigment Printing — Printing of textile fabric with an emulsion of pigment along with a binder and curing the binder to fix the pigment.

2.87 Pilling — Small accumulations of fibres on the surface of a fabric and held to the surface by an entanglement with the surface fibres and composed of the same fibres as those from which the fabric is made.

2.88 Preservative — A compound used to inhibit the growth of mould, mildew, bacteria, etc.

2.89 Pressure Mark — An impression or an area of greater lustre in fabric, caused by irregularities of pressure during the finishing process.

2.90 Printing — The process of localized dyeing, producing designs of one or more colours on a fabric by means of roller, block, screen, etc, using any of the printing styles such as direct, discharge, resist, transfer and spray.

R

2.91 Raised Fabric — A fabric with raised, brushed or napped surface or with cut or uncut pile.

2.92 Rapid Fast Dye — A suitable mixture of selected stabilized antidiazotate and selected azoic coupling component (naphthol).

2.93 Rapidazole Dye — A suitable mixture of inactive stabilized diazo compound such as diazosulphonate or diazosulphonic acid or diazosulphite, and a suitable azoic coupling component (naphthol) applied by dissolving in an aqueous solution.

2.94 Rapidogen Dye — A suitable mixture of stabilized diazoamino or diazoimino compound (fast salt) and a selected azoic coupling component (naphthol) applied by dissolving in an aqueous solution.

2.95 Reduced Vat Process or Leuco Vat Process — A method of dyeing in which the vat dye is first converted into soluble and substantive leuco form by reduction and then applied to textile material.

2.96 Reduction Clearing — *See* 'clearing' in Part 2 of IS : 9603.

2.97 Residual Shrinkage — The potential shrinkage remaining in a fibre, yarn, or fabric after treatment.

2.98 Resist Yarn — Yarn which has been treated to resist the action of dyestuffs.

2.99 Retting (Flax) — The subjection of crop or deseeded straw to chemical or biological treatment to make the fibre bundles more easily separable from the woody part of the stem. Flax is described as water-retted, dewretted or chemically retted, etc, according to the process employed.

S

2.100 Saturation/Purity/Intensity/Chroma of a Colour — That attribute of chromatic colours which determines its degree of difference from a grey of the same brilliance.

2.101 Scotch Finish — A closely shorn nep finish on heavy woollen fabrics.

2.102 Scrooping — A finishing process usually associated with silk but also given to cellulosic fibres, yarns or fabrics to give high coefficient of static friction relative to dynamic coefficient which results in a high-pitched sound when the material is compressed normally due to the presence of a long chain fatty component and a crystalline organic acid, for example, soap and tartaric acid.

2.103 Seam Mark — A particular form of pressure mark in the cloth, produced by the thickness of a seam during bleaching, dyeing, printing or finishing process.

2.104 Setting — The process of conferring stability on fibres, yarns or fabrics of all textiles, generally by means of moist or dry heat.

2.105 Solubilized Vat Dye — A water soluble dye obtained by treating vat dye with suitable chemicals to make it in soluble and substantive form and is generally a sodium salt of sulphuric ester of leuco vat dye which is applied on textile material in the presence of sulphuric acid and sodium nitrite or potassium dichromate.

2.106 Speckle Printing — Printing of an encapsulated dye where the capsule breaks during the process of development.

2.107 Sponging — The process of steaming piece goods on a perforated steel steam box to obtain shrinkage.

2.108 Spotting — A process of removing by special solvents or agents, the spots or stains on a textile material.

2.109 Standing Bath — A bath that is preserved for further use and freshened up by the addition of necessary amount of dyestuff and/or chemicals.

2.110 Stock Solution — A relatively concentrated solution of a dye or a chemical which is diluted with water considerably when used.

2.111 Substantive Dyes — Same as direct dyes.

2.112 Sulphur Black Tendering — It denotes the degradation of sulphur black dyed cotton materials during storage due to the formation of sulphuric acid.

T

2.113 Thermosol Dyeing (Thermosoling) — A continuous dyeing process used for thermoplastic fibres by which the dye is first deposited on the fibre surface by padding in aqueous dispersion of dye and then diffused and dissolved in the fibre by the application of dry heat for 30 to 60 seconds at 180 to 230°C depending upon the particle size of the dye, volatility of the dye and solubility of the dye in the fibre and the thermal properties of the fibre.

2.114 Thickener — A substance of a gelatinous or gummy nature that is used to increase the viscosity of printing, dyeing, finishing pastes or liquors.

2.115 Tie and Dye Method (Tie Dyeing) — A handcraft method of producing patterns on a fabric by gathering small portions of the cloth and dyeing them with thread into compact knots by virtue of which the tied areas resist the penetration of the dye on subsequent dyeing and thus remain undyed, forming a pattern of small dots on a dyed ground. These dots may be white or coloured depending upon the original fabric used.

2.116 Tinting

a) A process of colouring fibres with a fugitive dye.

b) The colouring of yarns, fabrics, etc, to a very light shade.

2.117 Top Dyed — Fibres dyed in top form.

U

2.118 Unraised Fabric or a Fabric of Plain Surface — A fabric having a surface significantly free from raised fibres, nap or pile.

V

2.119 Vat Acid Process — A method of dyeing in which the vat dye is first converted in a very fine state of division by reducing the vat dye and neutralizing the alkali used in reduction by acetic acid in the presence of acid stable dispersing agent and subsequently this non-substantive dispersed dye is deposited on the fibre material and then the fibre material is developed in a bath containing sodium hydroxide and sodium hydrosulphite.

2.120 Vatting — A process of conversion of insoluble vat dye into soluble substantive form under alkaline reducing conditions.

2.121 Vegetable Dyes — A dye obtained from various forms of vegetable matter such as, wood, bark, roots, barriers, etc, for example, logwood, cutch, indigo, madder, quericitron.

W

2.122 White Discharge Printing — The production of coloured design on textile fabrics by dyeing and then printing with discharging agents which destroy the dye by reduction or oxidation at the printed portions.

2.123 White Resist Printing — The production of coloured design on textile fabrics by dyeing it with dyes (which are fixed in two steps, that is, dyeing and developing) and then printing with resisting agent which prevents the development at the printed portions during developing and thus gives a white effect on coloured background.

2.124 Wigan Finish — A firm, starched, plain calendered finish without lustre, applied to light weight sheetings and printed clothes.